

VIRG.

Improbas hec tam cultanovalia miles habebit? Barbarus has segites?

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OXFORD,
Printed by LIONARD LICEPIELD,
Printer to the Printerfity. 1644.



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Ingrabias hee tern culturavalla milet habebus

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Cox बंद्रक कि मार्यास्त्रामा, हो असे क्यार हेन्छ , हिंद स्त्री क्यार हेन्छ ,



Printed by Leonage Licariate, Printer to the Printer for the Printer for the Printer first 1644.



### To the honest hearted Reader.

#### READER.



Here protest before the Searcher of all bearts, that I have no End, either of Faction, or Relation in this ensuing Treatise. I am no Papish, no Sectary, but a true Lo-

confuscon.

rep of Reformation and Peace: My Pen declines all bitternesse of Spirit; all deceitfulnesse of beart, and, I may safely, in this particular, with S. Paul, say, I speak the truth in Christ and lye not, my Conscience bearing me witnesse in the Holy Ghost, that I neither walke nor write in crastinesse, nor handle the holy Scriptures deceitfully: Therefore if thy Cause be Jesus Christ, in the

the Name of Jefw Chrift, I adjure the eto lay afide all visiful ignorance, all prejudice, all privaterepells and intresses and all universable Confines:
Deale faithfully with the Soule, and suffer whatesome administration: feared the feverate Scriptures
berein contained, and where they open a Gate,
climbs not thou over a filte: Confute vite Reason,
berein exercifed, and where it finds a mouth finde
thou an eare: and let Truth prosper, though thou
periff: and let God be glorified, although in thy
confusion.

of all one charters as the service service of all of the control o

As that in brought this Dividentiforthis Dividen that pen-



#### THE LOYALL

## C O N won Wohan Elery Ribnut

He Kingdome of England, that hath lor many Ages continued the happire Wation on the happire Wation on the happire Wation of the highest bleffings that Heaven can give, or Earthsteeive; the a fluid of the Goffell, which feeled a firme Peace; which Peace occasioned afull Plants.

under the grations Government of wife and famous Princes, over a distring and well-contented People, information that the became the Earths Paradife, and the Worlds Worlds Worlds House, it now the Numery of all Softs; her Peace is violated; her Plenty walting; het Government diftempered, her Prople different automating the way, moraffolding the matrice to Princes infimuch that the is now became the Basings of the Earth; and the forms of Nations.

Nations.

The California Ground of thefe our National Combiftions, are thefe our Nationall Transproffient, which unmanielly forum the migliothest has Trails wie consolid and instinct he abuse the first water of the Research with water Ministry which ended to the Research with the Ministry which is a displayed the Research of the Ministry with the first of the Ministry with the first of the Ministry with the first of the Ministry with the Mi

As ther for brought this Division, forthis Division (thar pened w

il Calcules ) broughting the Swort.

Line many who trembles not? and when
the wire is not roubled?

Survey to this for attended to the second of the hand upon my hears, and concludes, It was the hand of God; Where being plundered in my understanding, I began to make a ferntiny, where the fifth Breach was made, that let in all thefe Mileries.

I found the whole Lingdome now contracted into a Parliewhich confilled of three Estates; A King, a House of Peeres, and a House of Commons; by the Wifedome and Unity whereof, all things conductable to the Weals published were

to be advised upon, preferred, and clablished. to Blood . The King and his Adbereus on the one party ; and histwo Hanfes and their delberents on the other

The presence of this Division, was the true Protoftens Religine, which both protested to maintain; the Library of the Salimity inhighboth profiled suproferve; the friell dearef Partianent which both promife to ploted, yet, never dielete, the fift never more profund; the feroid never more incorwateing the Government Sologo more to von Britandi a bottom m Scandingammed a this Rolling Commendation specimen his to enrow his effective live Leading volve, and then in the final bottom Lecountry and the state of the first hand mine eyes upon the two Honjes; and, in them, I beheld the met ficht my Commicy decome to bbey till Atainfy, astheir are the fe our National Transgressions, whichearts all farance the congression from the congression from the congression and the congression from the congression of ie pla ppedentige beschinelikintoine vir Buchenter fred he Actieff 2 of a richdist 2 if a pphalach by tridbeied ad the gasties fi befind and be Richiamoniase deployed a maned so the Par American Line Mark files and the Research of the American Country of the Country of t

I Red to Resign Reales could not feringene al feel mone liey; Policy could not refolve me: At length finding not south four, but that which field I should have fought. I hyad me to the Book of God, as the great Oracle, and this way in question in Proper and Hamiliation, Lopened the facted leaven, which (not by claumes ) prefented to my full eye, the wood fravirsh w.u. The feate of a King has the nating of a Line with mhofe provoketh him to anger, finneth against his amofaule.

Now I began to fearth, and found as many places to that purpose, as would swell this Spece into a Volume of the that in a bucks with fron firong Scamples, that my forgeneral march-lightened, and my wavering. Conference to throughly tinvinced, that by the grace of that power which directed me, neither feare, nor any by-respects thall over hereafter semove me unleste fome ellerer light direct bates silve i vive sal

But, above all the reft, a Preceptain an Example out of the Old Tellamans (Strongly confirmed by a Precessand in Sieseselecutof the New's leuled my opinion, and allablified my Re-What is condemning judging, or devoling, but The within

The fift Present out of the Old, former ap: 18064 Whest precent L. it pleased God to own Nebushadnezzar his fervant , Calchen a known Pagan a profest Justicer, and a ferce Finfestore of all Gods Children) concerning whom the faith wer (& Ther that ferve not the King of Babylon, and shut will are put their norkes under his Tanke, I will parallethen with the Swird, Famine, and the Refillence, till It have confined eleme, works. Therefore, hearkenness on your Physiners, and I replace, then fay unto you, Tou Bull not fervashe King of Babylans for they pros phory alge moso you vert . La . But the Mersons abor foul fores abe King of Bahylan, and heing cheir necken winder his Teakershi will I let remain in their non Land, (Saithebe Bing), Andali He that refifts the power (whethories was level but, willis lad

Can there be a drifter Proposion tout decished more inbe obeyed: ney fish personned bon the pain of Goldhigh wrath fully expective Remitted weekly and behind a package

Precept &:

the purpose of the spoon the Period allow that the property and Commence appearation of the provided meaning of the later mation. This power (this Kings) to whom S. Paul commande the this tubication; was Arm, the bloody Perfections of all that bonomed the Merick Name of Assault halft also as a sloy as honoured the Medical Name of popular and Argument, North for God's Canhous frould be a fufficient Argument, work for is caugh to Bur when healides a temporate, he interestal out iellion is Bur when he threatens a puniform, (no left than demination) upon the refiltance thereof he bath used all meanes so perferede anscefficaci obedience. Is you ter to the Tellish

Let every fonde be finded To the lower of some sold the or of the sold with the or of the sold with the sold th about a bacam implied impolition of actealf equation ? What me the hopes of Conquest, but an Ambigion of Superiority? What is condemning, judging, or depoling, but Supremary? Parist against the amore of an Inferious to condemne, finge,

And teaffethe Rebellions thould confine his obedience to a

Prover in it follows the state of God Jan and the state in the fall of the state in the fall of the perform of an early Ring, an early Power 1 is a good sing a good rewer. God fends the one in werey, and we must be libied I the other in indemon, and we must be libied In things lawfull, afficery; in things unlawfull, pafficery; If a good king, he multipave our point, and our plance; it an evil

Ging, he multiwee our propers anticour patients.

He that refife the power (whether good or evil), for all power two Good pulphrase Ordinaries of God; (Ordinaries of men are not refifed without tuine) and a before refifeth fail receive, but what to see that the flatteness of the plane to the plane of th

noon

hall eat this Bread, and drink this Cup of the Lord unmortbily. eateth and drinketh, What? neina iound, damnation to himselt

If then there be proportion betwixt the Sin and the Punishment, you may hereby gather the heynousnes of disobedience; the punishment whereof is the very same with his that is guilty of the Body & Blood of our Lord; to the one, for not differning the Lords body to the other for not discerning the Lords Anounted,

The Lords Anoint ed? And who is he? None but the Rogonerate: Christ is not Christ to any to whom Iesus is not less.

Gods Word answers your filly Objection, not I: Was not Saul Gods Anointed? Was not Cyrus Gods Anointed, & many more whom God acknowledges fo, and yet wicked Kings?

Cyrus is mine Anounted, yet he hath not known me.

The first Example for our Obedience the Old Testament pro- Examp, 1. poses to our imitation, Dan. 3.16, Nebuchadnezzar the King of Babylon lets up a golden Image: Shadrech, Mefbach & Abed-

nego were commanded to fall down and worship it,

The King, a known Pagan, commands a groffe Idolatry Did these men conspire? Or (being Rulers of the Province of Babel) did they invite the lewes into a Rebellion? Did these (to strengthen their own Faction) blast their Soveraignes Name with Tyrannie and Paganisme? Did they endeavour by Scandals, and impious Afperfions, to render him odious to his people? Did they encourage their Provinces to take up Armes for the defence of their Liberties or Religion? Did they feizeupon. or ftop his Revenues? or annihilate his Power? Did they estrange themselves from his Presence? Murther his Messengers? Or would they have flighted his gratious Offers? No, being called by their Prince, they came, and being commanded to give actuall obedience to his unlawfull Commands, observe the modesty of their first answer, We are not carefull to answer thee in this Dan 2.16. matter, and being urged, mark their pious refolution in the fea cond, Beit known, O King, we will not ferve thy gods, nor wor. Dan. 3.18. ship the golden image thou hast fet up.

The King threatens the Fornace, They yeeld their Bodies to the Fornace, & fay, God whom we ferve will deliver us out of thy Dan. 3.17. bands, & not, He will deliver Thee into our bands. They expect

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Anf. 1,Sam, 26. 9.

deliverance rather in their passive Obedience, then in their actu-

But they were few in number, and their Forces not confide-

Admit that, which all Histories deny, Was not God as able to subdue Him with so fem, as to deliver them from so many? Had their meaknes lesse Reason for the cause of Gods apparent dishonour) to expect a miraculous assistance in those dayes of frequent Miracles, then we, after so long a cessation of Miracles? Gods glory will not be vindicated by unlamfull means, or unwarrant able proceedings:

I, but we take up Armes, not against the King, but against

his evill Connfellors.

Ob.

Anfw.

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Ecclef. 8.

Adherents ye meane. A rare distinction! And, tell mee; whose power hath his Adhetents? The Kings. By which, appears, ye take up Armes against the Kings power; He that refistes the power (it is not said the Prince) shall receive dammation. Againe, Where the word of a King is, there is power: God joyned the King and his Power, and who dare separate them?

joyned the King and his Power, and who dare feparate them? They that take up Arms against the Parliament; power (you say) take up Armes against the Parliament; Doe not they then that take up Armes against the Kings power, by the same reason, take up Armes against the King? Now, look back upon your in recate distinction, and blush.

Ob. But, if the King berray the Trust repoted in him by his Subiects, they may suspend their obedience, and resist him.

Answ. Kings are Gods Vicegerents, & cannot be compelled to give Pial. 51. 4. an accompt to any, but to God. Against thee, against thee only have I sinned: That is, to thee, to thee only mult I give an accompt. Though I have sinned against Uriah, by my Ast; and against my people, by my Example, yet against Thee have I only sinned. You cannot deprive, or limit them, in what you never gave them. God gave them their Power, and who art thou Prov. 8. 15. that darest resist it? By me Kings raigne.

Ob. Bur, his Crowne was ferupon his Head by his Subjects, upon fuch and fuch conditions.

Anfin. Why was the penalty, upon the faile, not expressed then?

Coronation is but a humane Conemony. And was he not Proclaimed before he was crowned? Proclaimed? but what? A King: and did not you at the fame instant, by relative consequence, proclaime your selves Subjects? And shall Subjects condition with their King, or will Kings bind themselves to their Subjects, upon the forfeiture of their power, after they have received their Regall Authority?

But, the King hath, by Writ, given his power to his Parliament, and therefore what they doe, they doe by virtue of his

Power.

The King, by his Writ, gives not away his power, but communicates is: By the virtue of which Writ, they are called Ad tralandum & confulendum de arduis Regni, To treat and advise concerning the difficulties of the Kingdome: Here is all the power the Writ gives them, and where they exceed, they usure the Kings power, being both against the Law of God, and the constitutions of the Kingdome.

Well, but in case of necessity, when Religion & Liberty lies at the lake, the Constitutions of the Kingdom (for the preservation of the Kingdom) may suffer a Dispensation.

Admit that: But what necessity may dispence with the violation of the Law of God? the deviation wherefrom, is evill, & Thou shalt doe no evill that good may come thereon.

But, we take not Armes against the King, but only to brisg

Delinguents to condigne punishment.

And, who are they? even those that take up Armer for the Ring; which, an unrepealed statute, 11. Hen. 7. acquites. But, admit Statutes may be broken, and you seek to punish them; Who gave you the power so to do? The Law: And what Law denyes the King power to pardon Delinquents? God, that hath put power into the hand of Majesty, hath likewise planted Mercy in the heart of Soveraignty: And, will ye take away both his birth-right and his Bieffing also? Take heed, you doe not slight that, which one day may prove your Santhuary.

But, the King, being a Miss Monarch, is bound to his own

Lawes.

There be two forts of Lawes, Directive, and Coercive; As to

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the first, he is only bound to make his accompt to God; so, to the fecond, he is only liable to the hand of God; Who shall say unto him, What dof thou?

Eccl. 8. 4. Ob.

But, Kings, now a dayes, have not to abfolute a power, as the Kings mentioned in the Scripture.

Anfw.

Who limited it? God, or Man? Man could not limit the Power he never gave. If God; thew me where? till then, this objection is frivolous.

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But, when Kings, and their affiltants make an offenfive, and a destructive warre against their Parliaments, may they not then take up defensive Armes?

Anfw.

It is no offensive warre for a King to endeavour the Recovery of his surrepted right; however, are not the members of a Parliament Subjects, to their Soveraigne? If not, what are they? If Subjects, ought they not to be subject & Gods people, the Jowes, that were to be deltroyed by the Kings command, neither did, nor durst make a defensive Warre against his abused power,

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until they fire obtained the Kings Confent.

But, admit it lawfull, (though neither granted, nor warranted) that Subjects may upon fuch tearns make a defensive war, does it not quite crosse the nature of a defensive warre, to assayle, purface, and disposses it not quite crosses the nature of a defensive warre, to

When you first 5. peeces of Ordnance, before one was returned at Edge bill, was that defenive? When you belieged Redsding, which you after fleighted, was that defenive? When you

affronted Bafing boufe, was that defenfive?

The warrantable weapons against an angry King, are, Exhortation, Diffination, wife reproof (by such are nearest to him) Perstion, Prayer, and Flight: All other weapons will at last wound them that use them.

Examp. 2.

.80

Anl.

1, Pet, 2.

The lecond Example, was left us out of the New Testament, by him that is the true prefident of all holy obedience, Our bleffed Savions, whose Humility and sufferance, was let before us as a Copy for all Generations to practise by.

The Temperall kingdom of the Jewes, fucceffively utility by those two heathen Princes, Augustus & Tiberius, two Contemporaries, was his warmad Birth-right, descended from his Tipe,

and

and Annector King David. Had not he as great an interest in that Crowne, as we have in this Common wealth? Was not He as tender eyed towards his own marnral people, as we, to one another?

Was not the Truth as deare to Him, (who was the very Truth) and the way to it, as direct to Him, (that was the only

Way ) as to us?

Was not He the great Reformer?

Had the Sword been a necessary stickler in Reformation how happened it that he mistook his weapon for In stead of a Trum-

pet, he lifted up his Voyce.

Was Plots, Policies, Propositions, Profamations, Planderings, Military Preparations, his way to Reformation? Were they not his own words, He that taketh up the fword, shall perish by Mat, 26, 25, the sword? Nor, was it want of strength, that he reformed not in a Martiall way: Could not be command more then twelve le.

gions of Angels?

Or had he pleased to use the Arme of stells, could not He, that raised the dead, raise a considerable Army? Sure, St. John the Baptist would have ventured his head upon a fairer Quarrell, and S. Peter drawn his sword to a bloodier end, No question, but S. Paul, the twelve Apostles, & Disciples would have proved as tough Colonells, as your affociated Effect Priests did Captaines; and doubtles S. Peter, who converted 3 000. in ene day, would have raised a strong Army in fix.

Our bleffed Savious well knew, that Cafer came not thirtier without divine permifficing in respect whereof, He became obedient to the very floadow of a King; and whom he actively resi-

sted not he passively obeyed.

I, but there was a necessity of his obedience, and subjection, to make him capable of a shamefull death.

No, his obedience, as well as death, was volument, which makes you guilty of a hamefull argument.

But, He was a fingle per for, We, a representative body: What is unexpedient in the one, is law full in the other.

Worse and worse I if our blessed Saviour be not Representa-

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politick, which endeavours not to be conformed, according

to the Head Myfficall.

He preacht Peace; Your Martiall Ministers (by what authory they best know) proclaime Warre; He, Obedience; They, Sedicion; He, Truth; They, Lyes; He, Order; They, Confusion; He, Blossednes to the Peace makers; They, contage to the Perseutors; He, Blossednesse to the perseutors; He,

God was not heard in the Whirlewind, but in the fill voyce.

But, his thoughts, are not as our thoughts, neither are our

wayes like his wayes.

But, whence proceeds all this? even from a viporous Generation (which hath long nelted in this unhappy Island) and those encreased Multitudes of simple soules, seduced by their seming sanctity, who taking advantage of our late too great abuse of Ceremonies, are turn'd desperate enemies to all Order, and Discipline, being out of charity with the very Lords

Prayer, because it comes within the Popish Liturgie.

How many of these, have lately chaleged the name of sanctified Vessells for conteyning the poyson of unnatural Seditiv! How many of these, have usurpt the stile of well affected, for disaffecting Peacel How many of these, have counterfeited the honor of good Patriots, for largely contributing towards the Ruines of their Country! How many does this Armie confilt of! How for their sakes is Blasphemy connived at ! Sacriledge permitted! How for their encouragement are: Lyes and braffe-browd &mpudencies invented, nay publisht (nay published in their very Pulpies) and tolerated (if not commanded) even by them, who (perchance, were this quarrell ended) would throw the first fone at them! How many of our Learned, Religious and Orthodox Divines (who by their able Tongues, and Pens, have defended and maintained the true ancient and Catholique Faith, and vindicated the Reformed Religion from the afperfions of her potent Adversaries) are now plundred in their Goods, sequestred in their Livings, imprisond in their persons, (if not forced in their Consciences) whilest their wives, & poor children, begging their Bread, are left to the mercy of thefe un-

mercifull times; even for the encouragement of them; whole pedantick learning durft never thew her ridiculous face before an easie schooleman, whole livelyhoodsthey unworthily usurp, not dispensing the bread of life, but the darnell of giddy-headed fancie and fedition, abhorring the way to peace, and maligning those that ensue it.

I, but we defire Peace, so we may have Truth too.

What meane ye by having Truth? The preservation of the

old Truth, or the Institution of a New?

If ye fear the alteration of the Old, (having your Soveraigns Oath, which you dare not believe) what other Affurance can you have?

The Blood you shed, is certaine; The change you feare, is ancertain: It is no wisdome to apply a desperate Remedy to a

fuffected difeafe.

If the enjoyment of Peace depends upon a full Affarance of Truth, our discords may beare an everlasting date: God hath threatned to remove his Candleffick, & our wickednesse justly feares it: And fo long as we feare it, shall we abjure Peace. the bleffed meanes to prevent it? He that feeks to fettle Truth

by the fword, diffracts it.

Or, is it a Truth ve mant? If fo, Is it of Doffrine, or of Difcipline? If of doctrine. Actum est de nostra Religione, Farewell our Religion. Or, is it of Discipline? Discipline is but a Ceremony. And did the Lord of the Sabboth dispence with a morall Law, for the preservation of an Oxes life, or an Asses, and shall we to alter some few indifferent Ceremonies fallowed by the Parliaments of three pious and wife Princes and the practife of many holy Mariyrs, who fealed the true Protestant Religion with their blood) cry downe peace, and shed the blood of mamy thousand Christians?

Our feduced Protestants, will have no fet Formes of Prayer; but what proceeds immediatly from their own Fancies. This

is their Truth.

Our Semi-separatists, will heare our Sermons, sif they like the Teacher) but no Divine fervice. This is their Truth.

Our Separatiffs, will not communicate in our Churches, nor

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joyne in our Congregations. That is their Truth.

Our Anabaptifis, will notbaptize, till yeares of discretion. andre-baprice. That is their Truth.

Our Ansimonians, wil have no Repentance. This is their truth. Our Independents, will have an univerfall Parity; This their Truth.

Good God, when shall we have Peace, if not, till all these Truths meet 1

06. Mat, 10.24.

But, Christs saies, I come not to bring Peace, but the Sword; therefore, for the propagation of Peace, it is lawfull to use the Sword.

An. I. COLI. 23. Mat, 26.3 1. Rom.7.7.

So, He is termed a frambling Block, and does that warrant us to framble? So, He saies, All you shall be offended because of me; and does this patronize our Offences? The Law is good, and just: Because, then we had not knowne sin but by the Law, is it therefore Lawfull for us to fin? God forbid.

Our Saviour brings the Sword among us, as whole some meate brings ficknesse to a weakly fick florack, or phylick to a body abounding with Humours, not intentionally, but occasionally.

Thus. by your erronious and weake mistakes, you make the Prince of Peace, the Patron of your unnatural! Warre; and the God of Trush; the prefident of your unexamined errors.

But, Almighty God, the Champion of his owne Truth, and maintainer of his owne Caufe, bath (to more then common ad-

miration ) appeared in this great enterprise.

He that delivered I fracis handfull from the hand of Pharachs Hoft; hath shewed himselfe in the (almost incredible) proceeds ings of this heaven-displeating Warre; the brief relation whereof may move those hearts, that are not seared, or stone, to melt into a thankfull Acknowledgement of his Power, and remaine as Monuments of his Mercie, that children (yet unborne) may fav hereafter, God was bere: viz.

The two Houses of Parliament made first a generall seizure of all the Armes, Ammunition, Castles, Fores, Magazines, and Ships, (being the whole visible strength of this unhappy Kingdome) to whom (having new setled the Militia; both by Sea and Land, in their owne hands) tides of Proposition gold came

in, upon the Publique Faith; Mony (like blood from the Liver. conveighed through all the veines) iffued, to make a large fup ply, and where it stopt a while, mountains of massic Plate, from the valt Gobles to the flender Thimble, this Faith removed into their fafe poffession: And when the great Milch Come began to flake, they prest her Nipples, and by hard threyning renew of the Aream. As Phylitians evacuate the Body, formetimes by Vomit fometimes by Purge, fometimes by Phlebotomie, fometimes by (weating, fometimes by fluxing, fometimes disretically, yet purge but the same peccane humour; Sodid they, first by Proposition, then by way of Contribution, now by way of Loane, then by way of Sublidie, (no leffethen 50.at one time) here by way of Affeffement, there by way of Twentieth part, then by way of Excise, one while by way of Sequestration, then by way of plans der, butstill, the iffue, MONY: And, to work the better upon the Affections of the Multitude, all this for the behoofe of King. and Parliament, for the pretended defence of [God knowes What) Religion; Infomuch, that men came in like Swarmes to the next Tree, or rather like treacherous Decoyes, with their innocent Multitude, into the Ner, and Harfes without number. Thus were they supplyed with all necessaries, which the Arme of flesh could provide for the waging of an inconquerable warre, whereon, the Mony already expended, makes no leffe figures then 17. Millions Stevling, befides the Revenues of the King, Queen, prince, Dake of Yorke, and the whole Effectes of all fuch that take up Armes against them, besides free Quarter, and Souldiers yet unpaid. His Majefty, on the other fide driven away with a few Attendants, not having among them fo many Swords and Piftolls, as thefe had Camons, wanting both Mony, Horses and Ammunition, onely what he received from the piety of forme beleeving Subjects, (whole cares were Pamphlerproofe against all defamations, and scandalls cast upon Sacred Majetty) finding flender Provision in his www Dominions; and that Stopt or feized, which came from Forreigne Parts: No

Shipping, but what he purchast, with the precious and extreame the aid of his for (but valime) Subjects; No Armes, but what

life, the subject of our continual Prayers. Yet, hath God cowered his head in the day of Battaile, and blest him with such successe, that He is (by the Divine Providence) become a great Master of the Field, and almost able to maintaine fight with his owne Shipper at Sea.

The God of Heaven bleffe Him, and prosper Him, and make his dayes as the dayes of Heaven, that being here the Faiths defender,

He may fill be defended by the Object of that Faith.

Nor is the providential hand of God more visible in prospering Him then in punishing His Enemies, whose ruines may remaine, as Sea-markes to us, and Pyramids of Gods power, whereof a touch.

Sir John Hotham, then Governour of Hull, who first defied and dared his Soveraigne to his face, what is become of him? How stands he a Mark betwitt two dangers, having nothing left him, but guilt enough to make him capable of a defic-

rate Fortune?

Mafter Hampden, that first waged Law, and then Warre against his owne natural Prince, both not he (since these unhappy troubles began) been first punished with the loss of Children, nay visited to the third Generation to the weakning, (if not ruining) of his Family, and then, with the loss of his owne life; in the same place where he first took up Armes against his grations Soveraigne? Was it not remarkable that the Lotd Brook, who so often excepted against that clause in the Littungie (Framfudden death good Lord deliver m) was saine so suddenly who was so severa enemy against Peace should perish in the same Warre, he so encouraged? Who, so bitterly inveyed against Episcopall Government, should be shot dead out of a Carbedrall Church? who labouring to put out the less eye of establishe Government; his less eye, and life were both put out together?

How is Duke Hamilton (fearce warme in his new Honour) taken in his owne inare, having entangled his Lord and Mafter

in lo many inconveniences?

How is Holland, whose livelyhood was created by his Soveraignes favour, branded with a double treachery, and like a Shittlecock Shirtlecock fallen at the first recurne, and scarce able to raise him-

felteby a forry Declaration & stricted and a Man mondy of

Is not Bristoll Fines (who at his Conneell of Marre condemned and executed innocent blood) himself e condemned. (pleading innocence) at a Conneell of Marre from the mouth of his owne Generall, though finding (perdhance) more Mercy then he either deserved, or showed? But that blood that cryed to him for Mercy, will cry to Heaven for Vengennee.

And, are not many more ripe for the same Judgement, whose notorious Crimes have branded them for their respective punifiments?

How many of those blood preaching Ministers, have died expectorating Blood? whilst others, at this time, labouring under the same disease, can find no Art to promise a Recovery. All whom I leave to possible Repensance, and passe over.

Cromwell, that profest defacer of Churches, (witnesse Peter-borough; and Lincolne, &c.) and Rifeler of the Monuments of the Dead, whose profane Troopers (if Fame has not forgot to speake a Truth) waterd their horses at the Font, and fed them at

the Holy Table, that Cromwell.

Sandys, whose facrilegious Troopers committed such Barbaron intolencies, with his (at least) connivance, in the Church of Canterbury, and used such inhumane tortures on the tender Brests of Women, to force confession of their hidden goods, the golden subjects of their Robbery;

What can the first expect, and what reward the other hath found, I neither prophesis nor judge. If these, and such as they, doe fight for the Reformed Religion, God deliver every good man both from them, and it. Curfed be their wrath, for it is feirce, and

their anger, for it is cruell.

These, (and of such many) are they, that whilst they pretend a

Reformation, need, first, to be reformed.

Nor doe I, in maxing this Army of fuch impions Barbarifmes, excuse or rather not condemne the other; whereof, no question, too great a number are as equally profane; whilst all together make up one body of wickednesse, to bring a ruine on this miserable Kingdome; for whose impicties His Majesty hath so often suffered.

I, but His Majestics Army, (besides those looser forts of People)

confifts

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confilts of numerous Papilis, the utter enemies of true Religion.

To whom the King hath fworne his Presellion, from those he

may require Affiftance;

Anfw.

But, unto all his People, as well Papifts as Protestants, he hath fwome his protestion, therefore from all his Subjects, as well Papifts, as Protestants he may require affiftance.

Neither docs he call in Papifts, as Papifts, to maintaine Religion (as himselfe hath often manifested) but as Subjects to subdue.

or at least qualify, Sedition.

The syde of the Subject, is either in his perfon or in his purfe:

both are requireable to the fervice of a Soveraigne.

Put case, his Majesty should use the affiliance of none but Protestants; tell me, would ye not be apt to cavill, that he is favourable to the Papilts; neither willing to endanger their persons, nor endammage their pursos; or, at least, that they are referred for a last blow?

Or, in case, Papilts should largely underwrite to your Propositions, fend in Horses, Armes, or other provisions, would you not

accept it; and, for its fake, their perfons too?

Are you so strict in your Preparations, as to satechize every Souldier? Or, to examine, first, every Officers Religion? Or, having the proffer of a good Popils, or debauche Commander, tell me, should be be denyed his Commission?

Remember Sir Arthur Aston, whom His Majesty entertaines

by your Example.

Thefe things, indifferently confidered, it will manifelly appeare, that the honest minded vulgar are meerly seduced, under the colour of picty, to be formplous, as by paylaning every action of

their lawfull Prince, to foster their implicite Rebellion.

But, in case, your side should prosper, and prevaile, what then a would then our Miseries be at an end? Reasontells us. No. God keep us from the experience: Think you, that Government (whether new; or reformed) which is set up by the Sword, must not be maintained by the Sword? And how can Peace and Plenty be consistent with perpetual! Garrisons, which must be maintained with a perpetual! charge? besides the continual excursions, and conniv datinjaries, committed by Souldiers, judge you.

Or,

Or, put the case, this necessary englarmer could be avoided, thinke you the ambition of some sem States-men, accifficated to such Arbitrary, and necessitated power, on the one side, and the remaining loyalty of His Majesties diffinherized Subjects, watching all opportunities to right their injured Soveraigne, and themselves, on the other side, would not raise

perpetuall sempelts in this Kingdome?

Or, if such an (almost) unpreventable evill should not ensue, think you, such swarmes of Sellaries sweat for nothing? Are their purses so apt to bleed to no end? will not their costs, and paines expect, at least, a congratulatory connivance in the freedome of their consciences? Or, will their swords, now in the strong possession of so great a multitude, know the way into their quiet scabberds, without the expected liberty of their Religions? And, can that liberty produce any thing but an establisht disorder? And, is not Disorder the mother of America? and, that, of Raine?

Open then your eyes, closed with crasse and wilfull blindnesse, and consider, and prevent that, which your continued dif-

obedience will unavoydably repent, too late.

But the truth is, They are all Papifts, by your Brand, that comply not in this action with your Admit it were for Are not Papifts as tolerable for His Majeky, as Anabaprifts, Brownifts, Separatifts, Atheifts, Antinomians, Turkes; and indeed, all Religious, and Fathious, nay Papifts too, for His Subjects? Thefe, of His Majekies fide, come freely, out of their Allegiance, as Subjects: Yours, are preached in, comming out of obfinacie, as Rebells: They, at their owne charges, proportionable to their Abilities; Thefe, like Judas, felling their Soveraignes Blood for ill paid wages: Yet, both fides pretend a Quarrell for the true Protestant Religion.

Good God! Whata monftrom Religion is this, that feeks protection from the implacable opposition of her two Champions!

His Majesty protests to maintain it: The two Houses protest to maintaine it: O, for an Oedipus to read this Riddle!

His Majesty addes one Clause more, wherein if the other Party would agree, the work would be at an end, which is,

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Accora

him, at his Coronation; And these, the two Honferleave him, contending for a, yet, midetermined alteration.

And for my partil dare not conceive such evill of the Lords

Anoimed and any gracious Soveraigne, as to feare him perjurd.

Hath not his Majesty, in the presence of that God, by whom he reignes, imprecated the (w/2 of Heaven on him and his Royal Posterity, (Sub Sigillos aramenta too) if He, to his utmost maintaine not the True Protestant Religion, exercised in that blessed Queenasdayes, and propagated by the blood of lomany glotious Martyrs, (at which time God bless this Island in so high a measure) if he preserve not the just Priviledges of Parliament, and the Liberty of the Subject &

Nay, more, did not His Majelty to promife the fevere execution of the Statute sgainft all Rosufants, that if he fail'd, he de-

fired not the ayde of his good Subjects ?

What inferiour person would not thinke his Reputation pronged, not to take up confidence upon such terrible termes? What notorious evill hath His Majesty perpetrated to quench

the sparkles of a common Charity?

Consider, O. Consider, He acts his part before the King of Kings, whose eye is more especially upon Him, He acts his part before his fellow Princes, to whom he hath declared this his Imprecation, He acts his part before his Subjects, whose stricter band weighs his pious words with too nnequall Balances.

Were he the acknowledger of no God, vet the Princes of the earth (if guilty of such a perjury) would abhor him. Or, were all the Princes of the earth, blind, deafe, or partiall, would not he thinke his Crown a burthen to be worne upon his perjur'd brow before his owne abused people? Or, '(having tenounced his Subjects ayde, upon his fayle) could he expect that loyalty, which now he wants upon a meere sufficient?

But, He is a Prince, whom God hath crowned with graces above his fellowes: A Prince, whom, for his piety, few Ages

could parallell.

What Vices of the time have branded his Repute? His Youth, high Diet, strength of Body, and Soveraigne Power might have inclin'd,

inclin'd, and warp'd him to luxurious vanity, as well as other Monarchs, whole effeminaries have enery'd the firength of their declining Kingdomes; How many would have held it a Preferement to be Atturney to his Royall Luft, or Secretary to his bosome Sin? Yet, Heremaines, a prefident of unblemish'd Chastity.

He might have pleased and pampered up his wanton Palate with the choice of curious Wines; to lighten eares, which wait upon the Regall Diademe: Yet, He continues the patterne of a chalte Sobriety: He might have magnified his Mercy, and fold his Iustice; to reward a service, in pardoning offences, (committed by those of neare relation) yet; He soides the Example of inexorable justice.

These and many other eminent Graces, and illustrious Virene con claim no birth from fle band blood; especially, in those, whose pupillages are strangers to correction; Nor, is it safe Divinity, to acknowledge such high gifes, from any hand, but

Heaven:

Which, being so, my Constitute, and Religiousells me, that Almighty God, (who is all Perfection) will not leave a worke so forward, so imperfect; but, will, from day to day, still adde and adde to Histranscendent Virgues, till Heappeare the Glory of the World; and, after many yeares, be crowned in the World of Glory.

Martial.lib.8. Ep. 66. Rerum prima salus, & una Casar.

Be yet a wayes know to give an ardiver to every one clust affects you a realist, which resulted and fear.

POR-

to thy God.

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## Post-script to the Reader.

N On thou haft beard the Harmony of Scriptures, without Garruption, and the Language of Reason, without So-

Thou haft not onely beard Dovine Precepts, but those Precepts backs wish boly Examples, Neither shofe one of the Old Toftal ment alone, but likewife out of the New. Being now, no Marser left for thy Exceptions, prevariente no longer with thy owne Soule: And in the fewer of God I nom adjure thee ones wraine is they will answer before the Tribunal at the dreadfull and terrible day, that thou faithfully examine, and ponder the plaine Texts which thou hast read, and yeelding due obedience to them, stop thine canes against all finister expositions, and remember. that hiftoricall Scripture will admit no allegoricall inverpreshed ens. If any thing, in this Transfe, fall deferosthy Anfiver, doe is purchasely, breefely, plainly, and with machingly If, by direct Stripture, then capft (mishout wrefting) refute my Error, thou Balt reforme, and fave thy Brother; If not recant shine, and hold it no different, to take that shame to thy selfe, which brings Glory al. ib, 8, Ep, 66 to thy God. Regamming faint y and Calar.

1. PET. 3. 15.

Be ye alwayes ready to give an answer to every one that asketh you a reason, with meeknesse and feare.

FIXIS.

